

AS SLADE, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. EXUM, as candidate for Sheriff, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce PARHAM BUFORD, as candidate for Sheriff at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce WILEY W. RICHARDSON, as a candidate for County Treasurer at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce Q. D. GIBBS, as candidate for Probate Judge, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DILLAHUNTY, as a candidate for Probate Judge, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. MOUNT, as candidate for Probate Judge at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. VANCE, as a candidate for Assessor and Collector of Yazoo County.

We are authorized to announce Dr. B. YANDELL, as a candidate for Representative, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce Walter R. Hickey, Esq., as a candidate for State Treasurer, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce ANDERSON HUTCHINSON, as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the State, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce DR. HENRY HOLMES, as a candidate for the State Senate, at the next November election.

We must beg pardon of our city patrons for the late appearance of our paper—which is owing to the sickness of our journeymen.

We are necessarily constrained to omit in this week's paper the insertion of Judge Campbell's last reply to the queries of the Editors of the Banner. However we assure our Democratic friends, the political principles avowed by the Judge are in strict accordance with the great republican doctrines of the day.

At the request of many subscribers, we copy the beautiful and admirable production from Blackwood's Magazine; it is one full of the fire, the melody and the spirit of poetry in her noblest mood—it decorates each object in most gorgeous, but neat attire and charms the fancy by the beauty of its style, and at times seems to utter the sweet-metre of our own dear wishes. Nothing we could publish should be read with greater interest—nothing so worthy of our admiration as those "wood notes wild" conceived amid the unmeasured bound of nature and lettered in the deep lone forest, where she rests in all the solemnity of her solitude. If Mr. Pike continues to praise the gods in like strains of beauty, ere long the "clamorous trumpets of praise round the chariot of his fame shall ring," and the forest poet, will become a second wizard of the "wood-land muse." We would be pleased to speak at length on this poetical gem, but our space, deny us that gratification.

We publish the Independent Treasury Bill in this number of our paper, and will continue its insertion until after the Nov. elections. We hope every good and true man will give it that serious contemplation it so much deserves. Many of the opposition have harped on this bill with a most ridiculous ignorance of its character, and when pushed to delineate its features and the probable consequences of its policy, knew no

more about it than the regions of inner China. Such audacious presumption manifestly arises from a blind devotion to the trickery of party captains, whose drilled subalterns march or countermarch at the word of command. We will from time to time descend upon it, as occasion suits.

#### THE CANDIDATES.

At Benton on Saturday last, Jacob Thompson, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and most of our County Candidates were present, and addressed the people.—The light of Democracy is brightening in this county "unto the perfect day."—The speech of Mr. Thompson was lucid and impressive. It exhibited throughout, the high toned feelings of an orator and a statesman. He is a speaker of the first order. In his hands the subjects of finance, Banking, and the Independent treasury, become as plain and simple as the every day transactions of the planter.—An audience enchaind for near three hours, will testify the interest and ornament which he throw around the driest subjects of the

No sketch that our pen can give can do justice to Mr. Thompson's lofty effort. He was absent, missed one of the great political discussions ever offered at the Public Forum of Yazoo County.

I shall omit to notice Mr. Franklin D. Thompson, one of the whig candidates for the legislature, who was called out to reply to Mr. Thompson, because we are truly ashamed of the credit of our County abroad, to give publicity to such facts, as truth would compel if we should portray, in true colours, the truly ludicrous figure and empty headedness presented by this man who is a candidate to represent the intelligent people of Yazoo.

Major Dulin spoke next after Davis, and every democrat present was filled with pride and pleasure at the manner in which the man of their nomination acquitted himself. He stood forth in proud and manly defiance on the outer walls of Democracy; and in a brief thrilling and conclusion manner upturned the grand moving tower, upon which, the beleaguering legions of whiggery have hoped to scale the battlements of the constitution, and establish a National Bank. He triumphantly compared the number and authority of those opposed to a National Bank on constitutional grounds to those who had been in its favor showing all resulted favorable to the views of Democracy. He showed that we have the recorded testimony, of three distinguished and competent witnesses, that the proposition to give Congress the power to incorporate and create a National Bank, had been rejected in the convention that framed the constitution (see Madison's speech of 1791, and Elliott's debates 4th vol. page 645, the testimony of Judge Wilson and Baldwin, both members of the convention.) This testimony, he showed, was fully up to that ruler of law which required the best testimony the nature of the case would admit of, and therefore clear and conclusive. He who rejected this testimony would not believe through one were to rise from the dead. They had placed themselves beyond the reach of evidence or argument, for conviction, and like Ephraim were joined to their idol, and reason must let them alone.

Major Dulin adverted to the proposed amendment of the State constitution of which he was in favor—and also other measures of State policy, and interest which we shall not notice particularly in this short sketch—Judge Campbell succeeded Major Dulin in which he commented at large on matters embraced in his circular and stood forth fully on the grounds of democracy. His ability as a speaker is well known and the people may look to see the grounds of the parties of the country ably discussed during his canvass. We dare the Whigs to a fair meeting of our candidates on the stump.

If the people will hear our candidates the victory is ours Democrats! be up and doing secure your candidates, but a fair show and Yazoo will be proudly represented in the next legislature!

#### [For the Democratic Union.]

A States right Whig. We saw publicly exhibited at Benton on Thursday the 12th, one of the largest and most beautiful specimens of this "rara avis" from the "terra incognita" that can now be seen in the known world. It is said that its keepers intend to continue to exhibit it in Yazoo county during the fall, and if patronage will justify, they hope to be able to give the people of Jackson, and the members of the legislature, a sight of this political curiosity. This curious bird is said to lived wholly upon whig newspapers, which it devours with great appetite. It is now fed on the exchange papers of the Banner office. Some years since it manifested some appetite for the constitution, but lately prefers articles that do not smack so strong of gold and silver currency. Its keepers purchased it on the judges stand at Benton, to show its sagacity by a reply to the speech of Jacob Thompson, the democratic candidate for congress. Here it greatly amused all present by the ridiculous imitation of public speaking which it performed. It seems chiefly to have been taught or to have taken up of its own head, the imitation of a stump orator without ideas, or to speak more

classically, one bat is 'out of soap.' We would recommend to the lovers of curiosities to see this bird on its next exhibition, for it is believed that after the first Monday of November next, "we shall never look upon his like again." ARGUS.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the whig young men of Yazoo County, held in Yazoo City, pursuant to previous notice on Saturday the 13th inst. H. M. Ryan was called to the chair and Jas. H. Hunter appointed secretary.

The meeting being thus regularly organized, R. M. Corwine Esq. after a few appropriate remarks explanatory of its object, concluded by submitting the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the whig young men of the County of Yazoo feeling duly impressed with the absolute importance of organization and union, and having the deepest solicitude for the success of the entire whig ticket at the next election heartily respond to the call of the whig young men throughout the state to meet in convention at Jackson on the first Monday in October next: be it therefore

Resolved, That the president of this meeting appoint four delegates from each beat to attend the convention aforesaid; whereupon the chair appointed—the following persons viz:

#### For the Yazoo City Box.

R. H. McIlhenny, J. W. Fuqua,  
R. Eaton Key, John Murdaugh.

#### For the Benton Box.

R. M. Corwine, F. Bostick,  
T. F. Grayson, B. G. O. Lindsay.

#### For the Salaria Box.

Calvin Taylor, William Mills,  
Thomas Wilson, N. N. Hurst.

#### For Diley's Box.

H. H. Hart, D. Rannels,  
Mr. Mabin, L. B. Hickman,

#### For Jackson's Box.

N. Douglass, Samuel James,  
Andrew Jackson, J. W. Anderson.

#### For Arnold's Box.

Dr. Callahan, T. Pley Peaster,  
John M. Wascoe, Mr. Ford.

#### For Neeshin's Box.

Doctor Overton, William Hays,  
J. J. Neeshin, Samuel Gray.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be added to the above delegation.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of vigilance to consist of twenty-four persons from each Beat, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the central committee at Jackson, and to attend to all matters which will have a tendency to advance the interests of the whig party; whereupon the chair appointed the following persons for said committee viz:

The list of committee of vigilance has not been furnished us by the chairman.

Resolved, That it shall also be the duty of said committee of vigilance to correspond with the delegates from the several Beats aforesaid, in all matters of importance that may transpire previous to their meeting in Jackson.

Resolved, That the young whigs of the county of Yazoo will support no man for senator or representative to the next legislature who will not only vote for, but use every honorable means to further the election of S. S. PRENTISS to the United States Senate to succeed R. J. WALKER.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Yazoo City Whig" and "Yazoo Banner" and that the publishers of the "State Rights and Democratic Union" be also respectfully requested to publish them.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

#### H. M. RYAN, President.

#### JAS. H. HUNTER, Secretary.

#### THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

A bill to impose additional duties as depositaries upon certain public officers; to appoint Receivers General of public money, and to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be provided and provided, within the new Treasury building, now erecting at the seat of government, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks, and secure fire proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public money in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults, are hereby constituted and declared to be the Treasury of the U. States. And the said Treasurer of the U. States shall keep all the public moneys which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the U. States, as hereby constituted, until the same is withdrawn therefrom according to law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Mint of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, and the branch Mint in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposit and safekeeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the treasurer of the said Mint and branch Mint respectively, for the time being, shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited with the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them in reference to the receipt, safekeeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the custom-houses, now erecting in the city of New York, in the State of N. York; and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers general of public moneys, hereinafter directed to be appointed, at those places, respectively; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them respectively; and the receivers general of public moneys, from time

to time, appointed at those points shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults and safes respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them in reference to the receipt, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be erected, prepared and provided at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, officers, with suitable and convenient rooms for the use of receiver general of public moneys, hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; and sufficient and secure fire proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public money collected at those points, respectively; and the said receivers general, from time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults and safes, so to be erected, prepared, and provided, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "Receivers General of Public Money;" which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom: one of which shall be located at the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and the remaining one of which shall be located at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; and all which said officers shall give bonds to the U. States, with sureties according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the U. States, the treasurer of the Mint of the U. States; the treasurers, and those acting as such, of the various branch Mints already erected and now erecting, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all receivers general of public moneys, all receivers general of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, except as hereinafter particularly provided, be and they are hereby required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public money collected by them or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department or officer of the government to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the government, which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the treasury department, made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law or by direction of any of the executive departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the United States; the treasurer of the Mint of the United States; the treasurer of the branch Mint at New Orleans and the receivers general of public money hereinafter directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the United States in such form, and for such amount as shall be directed by the Secretary of the treasury by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the solicitor of the treasury; and shall from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the treasury, with the consent of the President, may direct; any law in reference to any of the officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties, and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and from time to time require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility, which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty of responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury thereof, all public moneys collected by them or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities or in their hands; and that all such receivers and collectors of all public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston; and St. Louis, shall upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers general of public moneys in their respective cities, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise disposed of according

to law, and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to direct such payments; by the said collectors and receivers, at the said places at least as often as once in each month, and as much more frequently, in all cases as he, in his discretion, may think proper.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States; to the Mint at Philadelphia; to the branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of either of the receivers general of public moneys, by this act directed to be appointed; to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, & as the safety of the public moneys, and the convenience of the public service, shall seem to him to require. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or both.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the money in the hands, care and custody of any of the depositaries constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and shall be at all times subject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said moneys were actually in the Treasury of the United States, and each depositary shall make returns to the Treasury Department of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever public moneys shall accumulate in the hands of any depositary constituted by this act, other than the Treasury of the U. States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the U. States, the Treasurer of the branch Mint at New Orleans, and the receivers general of public money, to an amount beyond that secured by the bond of the officer, or which the Secretary of the Treasury shall for any cause, consider unsafe, and it shall not be desirable to transfer the moneys so accumulated to any other depositary, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary to direct the said moneys, or any portion thereof, to be specially deposited in such bank of the State or Territory where the depositary who is to make the deposit, is located, as he, the Secretary, shall select and name: Provided, the bank so selected will agree to receive & keep the moneys deposited with it upon the terms and conditions in the next section of this act prescribed.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the special deposits of the moneys authorized by the last preceding section of this act, to be made upon the following terms and conditions and upon no others, namely:

First: All such deposits shall be strictly special deposits, and the banks holding them shall be prohibited, in the most efficient manner, from making any use of the moneys deposited, by way of discounts, loans, or in any other manner, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and to secure the fulfillment of this condition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized in his discretion, to furnish the banks selected as deposit banks with safes for the keeping of the public money exclusively; and under the joint control of the bank and some designated officer of the Government, or to adopt such other guards as he shall prefer.

Second: Nothing but gold or silver, or such notes, bills or paper issued under the authority of the United States, as may be directed by law to be received in payment of the public dues shall be offered for deposit, or received by the bank as a deposit; shall be offered for deposit, or received by the bank as a deposit under the provisions of this act.

Third: All deposits shall be passed upon the books of the bank, to the credit of the depositary making the same; but on moneys deposited in pursuance of this act shall be withdrawn without the express order of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment; and no draft of the Treasurer of the United States or orders or warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, for ordinary transfer or disbursement, shall be made upon any bank under this act.

Fourth: A commission, such as shall be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and the bank, not in any case to exceed one eighth of one per centum upon the moneys deposited with it, shall be allowed and paid by the United States in full satisfaction of all claims on the part of the bank for trouble and risk growing out of the receipt, safe keeping and disbursement of the special deposits herein authorized to be made; all accounts for commission to be audited and paid at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in case no bank within the State or Territory wherein the depositary, directed to make the deposits, is located, will consent to receive the moneys of the Government upon special deposit according to the foregoing conditions, then it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to select some bank in an adjoining State or Territory, such as may be most convenient for the officer to make deposits; and the public service; and in case no convenient bank of either character can be found willing to receive such deposits upon the terms proposed, the Secretary may transfer the same to the Treasury of the U. States, to the Mint, or branch Mint, or to the offices of either of the receivers general of the public moneys, as shall be most convenient to the depositary from whom the money is to be transferred, or to the wants of the public service in reference to disbursements.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and moneys on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared

at the time of each appointment; which said examinations, in all cases where the sum of the amount of the officer's bond, shall not be made less frequently than once in each year, and as much more frequently, in those and all other cases, as the Secretary, in his discretion, shall direct. The agents selected to examine as well the books accounts and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examination provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receiver general of the public moneys, or collector of the customs of their respective districts; of each receiver of his land office; as a check upon the director and superintendent of each mint and branch Mint when separate offices, as a check upon the treasurer, respectively of the said mints, or the person acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the receiver general of public money; collectors, treasurers, acting as such, and to make a full, accurate and faithful return to the treasury department of their condition.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the said officers respectively whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep and disburse the money as the fiscal agents of the government, may be allowed any necessary additional expense for clerks, fire proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe keeping, transferring, and disbursing said moneys; all such expenses of every character, to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: Provided, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed ten, and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensations of any one clerk, so appointed, exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public moneys, and confine the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositaries established by this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That all marshals, district attorneys and others, having public moneys to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the treasury of the United States, at the treasury, to the treasurer of either of the Mints in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the receivers general of public money, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in other parts of the U. S. to receive such payments, and give receipts of receipts of certificate of deposit therefor.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, that all officers charged by this act with the safe keeping, and disbursement of the public moneys, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received; and of each payment or transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any of the said officers shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property, or merchandise, or shall loan with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be so taken, converted, invested, used or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a high misdemeanor, and any officer or person convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That until the rooms, offices, vaults, and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act, to be constructed and prepared for the use of the treasurer of the United States, the treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the receivers general of public money at New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the treasury to procure suitable rooms for officers for their respective locations, and to contract with such banks, incorporations, or individuals, as may be willing to contract for such use of their vaults and safes as may be received for the safe keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expenses to be paid by the United States.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the treasury to make or continue in force any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, with-